WAKING UP .... For The Tribune In the world's wide theater The people now are all astir They will not passively be led, But wish themselves to go ahead. It used to be, if Priest or King Gave the cue for anything, Or willed an act of any kind, The willing people " went it blind." But, 't is not so now-a-days ; Folks are not content to gaze-Tricked by the seeming verity. In thoughtless wonder on their plays But they say, now let us see What the dickens 'all this means ; So, they peep behind the scenes. If by chance they there behold Tinsel which they took for gold, And other specious trumpery find

That will not bear the glance of mind, They turn actors then themselves, · Take precious diadems from shelves, Strip off the cowl, the noble's feather, And 'reform it altogether.' Firm must a throne be in the right-

Pure indeed a faith must be, Else the People in their might Resolve this shall no longer be; And having once resolved the thing, Farewell false Priest or tyrant King! H.

## WASHINGTON.

Kessuth Debate-Sumner, Stockton, &c.

dence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851. Mr. Sumnen made a début as is a début in the Senate to-day, on the Kossuth reception question. It was a chaste, brilliant, eloquent fort, most effectively and captivatingly pro-The whole Senate and audience were captiva-

sed by the orator's fine and striking personal appearance and brilliant oratory. Mr. SUMNER's tyle of speaking is a mixture of the Channing and the Clay style.

He supported Mr. SEWARD's resolution, and opposed Mr. BERRIEN's amendment. The amendment was well enough in itself, but out of place when attached to the naked resolution of a welcome reception. Anything out of place was generally offensive. In a matter of courtesy to a guest, no conditions should be exacted.

He thrillingly detailed the great deeds and great character of Kosseth, but did not assent to any principle which, while it plausibly maintained Non-Intervention, would commit the Unised States to the doctrine of Intervention. He counseled that we should be content to follow the path marked out by Washington.

Mr. STOCKTON made a very spirited speech in favor of Progress-of going beyond the path marked out by Washington, as that was marked out under a very different state of affairs from that which now exists. He did not like to hear England constantly praised. England was no friend to Freedom. We had a right to go against the monarchical governments of Europe. We had a Secretary of State that would tear them all to pieces in rencounters of diplomacy, and we had a Navy that would whip them on any of the oceans.

Mr. CLEMENS made a flaming speech against Kossuth-declared that he was no friend to Freedom until trouble and adversity had overtaken him. He held in his hand The New-York Courier and Enquirer, and from the text it furnished he preached. It was a poor effort, unworthy of the young and chivalrous Alabamian.

In the House, Mr. SMITH of Alabama, a new member and a literary man, proposed to introduce a resolution against Kossuth, intimating that the Magyar hero ought to be taught what constituted Treason in this country. It made quite a laugh, but was not received.

The House has to-day passed a bill making Land Bounty Warrants transferable. It will now pass the Senate also, most likely.

Mr. Briggs, as you will have perceived by the telegraph's report, got the unanimous consent of the House to-day to introduce a bill for a Mint in your City. It was read twice and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The day has been a rainy one.

Financial News at the Metropolis.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.

It is rumored that Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, "the eminent banker" of this city, declines to receive on deposit at his banking house, simply one half of the funds of the House of Representatives. He holds to the Roman motto, "Aut Casar aut nullus." Having previously had the whole House fund deposited with his banking house, he will not consent now to divide the Profits of the transaction with the rival house of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co.

Well, Mr. CORCORAN has made fortune enough out of the Government to be as independent as a wood-sawyer, or as he pleases. In this he is in the same category as are almost all the rest of the rich men in this city. In a gala-day's observation one can scarcely behold a really rich citizen of the District of Columbia who has not made his fortune out of the Government.

Mr. CORCORAN has been more successful than the rest. He has had, perhaps, better opportunities and advantages. He was of great help to Mr. RORERT J. WALKER, while the latter was at the head of the Treasury Department. They were of great help and advantage to each other -whether at the expense of Uncle Sam or oth erwise, this deponent saith not. What fortune Mr. WALKER realized, is not exactly known. He was supposed to be in debt to the tune of about \$500,000, when he assumed the responsible duties of Secretary of the Treasury, and he is now supposed to possses a very handsome fortune He knew how tomake and keep friends, by giving those he preferred drafts on collectors for various amounts, ranging from \$330 to \$2,000 each for extra services. The money paid from the customs to these favorites of the eminent head of the Treasury Department was all charged to the account for collecting the revenue.

So much for Mr. Walker's side of these "fair

business transactions." Mr. Corcoran's fortune has a more tangible shape, for it is well understood here that there is a package in the vault of his banking-house, labeled "The private prop-erty of WILLIAN W. CORCORAN, which con-tains United States stock, on interest, to the amount of one million of dollars.

Mr. Corcoran makes occasional charitable and benevolent donations, but some how or other all his donations, even to his nearest of kin, get most flatteringly puffed in the newspapers. But most natteringly putted in the newspapers. But a few weeks ago, The New-York Consier and Enquirer came forth with a flourishing announcement that "Mr. Corcoran, the eminent banker at Washington," had donated a dwelling-house to Rev. Stephen P. Hull, a Baptist clergyman of this city. This was a truthful announcement. Rev. Mr. Hull. to Rev. Stephen P. Hill, a Baptist dergyman of this city. This was a truthful announcement. Rev. Mr. Hill was a poor, but most worthy, plous and exemplary clergyman, with a salary of only \$600 per annum, which, in this city of high prices for rent and articles of furniture and articles in the line of provisions and vegetables is but a sorry etipend. The beauty of the whole thing is found in the fact that the excellent and worthy wife of Rev. Mr. Hill happens to be the sister of Mr. Torkorra, "the eminent banker."

worthy wife of Rev. Mt. Hill happens to be the sister of Mr. Gorcoran, "the eminent banker." Why Mr. Speaker Bovd saw fit to change the deposit of one-half of the House fund from Mr. Corcoran's banking-house to that of Selden, Withers & Go. may be found in the fact that the former house has been less accommodating

than the latter to sundry members of the House who are perfectly responsible for all they have asked of him. Two Kentucky Members of the last Congress, abundantly reliable, and of high character as safe, responsible business men, applied to Mr. CORCORAN for a thousand dollars, in the usual mode, and were refused. They then applied to Selder, Withers & Co., and were accommodated. One of these colleagues of the Speaker, with other triends, solicited Col. Boyn Speaker, with other intends, so the depositing the do justice in the matter of depositing the House fund to that banking-house which was not only known to be abundantly reliable and responsible, but which had evinced a willingness to accommodate members who were ready to give undoubted security for whatever paper they might offer. Col. Boyn deeming their request reasonable and fair, and being opposed to the principle of monopoly, decided to divide the House fund on deposit between the two banking houses referred to. If Mr. CORCORAN will not have the half of the fund for deposit, no doubt decide that SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. shall have the whole of it.

CANADA.

Mercantile Failures-Death among Emigrants -Suspension Bridge at Quebec-Elections in Upper Canada.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 8, 1851.

The failure of two or three commercial firms has recently taken place in Western Canada, but the liabilities were not very heavy. It is not improbable that we are on the eve of a financial crisis that will be pretty generally felt. Certain it is thatduring the last two years, we have been importing far beyond our ability of payment. The imports and the duties paid thereon exceed by several millions of dollars any available means of paying. There is a chain of indebtedness, some of the links of which may possibly give way. The country storekeepers are largely indebted to the wholesale merchant in the cities; the latter being indebted to foreign houses and our own banks, which latter have for some time past been doing business rather cautiously , contract ing their issues, which, last year, had been expanded to a perhaps unwarrantable extent. The last harvest, however, was a good one. Western Canada is a splendid agricultural country, and in the older settlements the farmers are sufficiently rich to be able to keep back the produce from market, which they are now doing in the expectation of better prices. I will examine more minutely into the question of over-importation and make you acquainted with the results.

over-importation and make you acquainted what the results.

There has been a great deal of destitution among the emigrants who landed late in the season, at the head of Lake Ontario. Many of them being Irish laborers, made their way to the Great Western Railway, in hopes of being able to work. They arrived in a state of destitution, and the disasters of 1847 recurred on a diminished scale. In that fatal year, over seventeen hundred Irish emigrants were buried in one grave in this city. In the present season some seventy died in a very short time, in the village of Dundas. The shantles erected for the laborers along the line of the Great Western Railroad, were crowded with these unfortunate beings, seventy of them, on the line of the Great Western Railroad, were crowded with these unfortunate beings, seventy of them, on one occasion, being stowed into one shanty. The men would attempt to work, in a few hours they would be compelled to desist through sheer exhaustion, and next day they were sure to fall sick. The destitution and mortality were very considerable, though strange to say, the facts have not reached the public ear through our own journals, except in the roost central terms.

destitution and mortality were very considerable, though strange to say, the facts have not reached the public ear through our own journals, except in the most general terms.

The Municipal Council of the city of Quebec have it in contemplation to build a suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence River, near that city. With this view an examination of the river has been made. The point where it is contemplated to construct the bridge, is six miles from the city, between Victoria Cove and Cape Rouge, said to be the narro west between Orleans and Montreal. The banks of the river, at this site, at high water line, are 2.448 feet apart at low water, 1,850 feet. The banks are steep and rocky, the tops of the immediate banks on the north side being 165 feet above high water mark, and on the south side. 140 feet. It would be practicable, however, to build the piers of the bridge twelve feet in the water, on each side, at low tide, which would give the bridge a span of 1,600 feet. The hine of roadway would be 160 feet above high water.

The Parliamentary elections in Upper Canada, so far as they have gone, have resulted favorably to the ministerial party. It is now evident, as I predicted some time ago, that there will be a large liberal and ministerial majority. The three members of the Government, Rolph, Hincks and Richards, who require to be returned to Parliament, have secured their elections. A singular occurrence took place in Montreal—the election passed off without any breach of the peace. Three hundred accessal parliament were appointed, and \$7,000 voted by the Council for their pay. Affidavits were alleged to have been made that the navvies on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway had been hired to go into the city to fight, but this was denied by the President of the Company. Mr. Papinean, who after all did not voluntarily retire from public life, was one of the defeated candidates in Montreal. Strange to say, he, a Democrat, an Annexationist, consented to run in couples with Mr. Badgley, a High Church Tory, a the disposal of three hundred and thirty-three tuns of silver; that being the value of the Clergy Reserves, to the secularia on of which every Reform candidate in Upper Canada is distinctly pledged.—This is an important question; but not a word is said about a far more important question no one asks if it be right to continue to compel one-half of the population to submit to laws in the making of which they have no voice, directly or indirectly, to which no opportunity is allowed them of assenting. Not one word has been said upon this question, from Gaspe to Goderich, during the whole contest and yet it involves more of political liberty than all the other questions that have been raised put together.

the other day. Cards of invitation to dine with the Mayor were sent to all the principal persons in the place. The first that His Worship knew of the matter was the receipt of a bushel of notes accepting the invitation.

An Appeal and a Reply.

University, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1851. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune

The undersigned, Chairman of a Committee appointed by the "Society of the University," respectfully requests you to send your valuable weekly paper as a contribution to the literary stock of the Society. Yours with respect,

Chairman of Lit. Com The above is a specimen of a sort of re quest often addressed to publishers of newspapers, and we print it in order that our refusal may be generally useful. We know of no good reason why our "valuable paper" should be made a gratuity to a body of young gentlemen no matter how respectable, or how good the use they would make of it. They might as well ask their grocer to furnish gratuitously the candles that light their evening deliberations, or their coal merchant the fuel by which they are warmed. We have great faith in the utility of such societies as that which has honored us by the above epistle, and commend as a subject for debate at their future sittings the excellence, as ong as you are young and strong, of paying your own way and asking pecuniary favors of no-

NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, sailed from this port yesterday morning, to oin the American Squadron in the Pacific. The following is a list of her officers

following is a list of her officers:

Braden Dulaney, Captain; Charles H. Poor, John A. Winslow, Gustavus H. Scott, Thos. M. Brasher,
Madison Rush, Wn. W. Pollock, Lleutenants; Beogle Twislar, Surgeon; John A. Bates, Purser; John W. Grier, Chaplain E. R. Colhourne, Acting Master, Win, A. Harris, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Pandotph Harrison, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. C. W. Grier, Chaplain E. R. Colhourne, Acting Mas-W. Grier, Chaplain E. R. Colhourne, Acting Mas-ter Wim A. Harris, Passed Assistant Surgeon. Randolph Harrison, Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. West, Wm. M. Gamble, Geo. W. Young, Passed Midshipmen. Henry Frben. Jr., James Bruce, Bush-wood B. Taylor, George Brown, John W. Dumming-ton, Chs. F. Peck, John G. Mitchell, Frag. M. Ram-sey, Bennet J. Kiley, Midshipmen. John Pates, Boatswain: James M. Cooper, Gunner. Wm. D. Jenkins, Carpenter. Jno. J. Galagher, Sail Maker. J. J. O'Brien, Capt.'s Clerk: John Ferguson, Purser's Clerk: Josiah Watson, Lieut. Com'dg. Marines.

Woven CARTRIDGE BAGS .- Mr. John Pindar, of this city, has exhibited to us cartridge bags for cannon of various caliber, with a perfect hemispheric end, woven throughout without seam. The bags are of the texture of fine kerseymere, and The bags are of the texture of the kerseymere, and are pronounced by the best judges exactly the article needed for gunnery. He is about taking the means to secure a patent. Efforts have frequently been made in various parls of New-England to weave such bags, but heretofore they have been without success. Over \$20,000 was spent by one company in Boston in the effort, and it was then abandoned. [Portsmouth Journal. Kossuth at the Irving House.

Yesterday morning Gov. Kossuth did not eceive company, as he was busy in preparing for the Common Council dinner at the Irving House this evening. He was much better this morning in health than he was on the previous day, and there was no doubt of his being able to do his part at the great banquet.

INVITATION FROM THE CITIZENS OF NEWARK INVITATION FROM THE CITIZENS OF NEWARK. This morning Kossuth received a letter, containing the following resolutions, from the citizens of Newark, New-Jersey, inquiring when he could make it convenient to receive a deputation. He appointed to morrow morning as the best time to receive the deputation and address.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Newark, without distinction of party, assembled at Washington Hall on Thesian evening, the 9th day of December, at 74 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards inviting the illustrious Mugyar Chief, Louis Kossuth, to our city.

viting the illustrious Magyar Chief, Louis Kossuth, to our city.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of his Hener, James M. Quimby, Mayor, as President, with exther Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, General John S. Darcy, Chancelier Oliver J. Halsted, Hon. Wm Wright, John H. Stephens, Esq., Col Isaac Baidwin, Elias Van Aradale, Esq., Archer Grierd, Esq., and Gen. James Miller, Vice-Presidents; and Moses R. Kim, Esq., Peter S. Duryca, James Hewson, Esq., James Keene, Esq., Secretaries On motion. Courtland Parker, Esq., Col Bernard Mc-Cormick and Jacob Van Aradale, Esq., were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who subsequently reported the following, which were unau imously adopted:

First: That the citizens of Newaris, assembled without distinction of party, tender an earrest and hearty welcome to Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, lately arrayed as the Nation's guest, and congratulate him and the civilized world ca his escape from danger and release from imprisonment.

the Nation's guest, and constrainate him and the civilized world of his secape from danger and release from imprisonment.

Second: That the genius, eloquence, heroism, perseverance and lofty patriotism of this distinguished man, receive our warmest admiration and respect, but that his sufferings, the death, captivity and numberless endorances of his followers, and the wrongs of the noble people whom it required the legions of Hussin, as well as the acts and force of Austria, temporarily to subdue, rouse a just indignation against the cruel interference of that huge despotism of the north, whose existence is the most formidable encoy to the progress of liberity, and that amelioration of mankind.

That without asserting that the notion as such should directly interfere with foreign politics, we hold it to be the right of every otizen freely to sympathize with the cause of Hungary, and to express his sympathy, ast merely in words, but by any and every personal effort; and that the country, in our estimation, owes it to herself and the free principles to which she owes her greatness, to stand forth the proclaimed friend of the oppressed, the enemy of the oppressor, ready to welcome the attainment of theory by all who are able and firth be free.

Fourth: That General John Darey, ex Chief Justice Joseph C. Horoblower, Col. Abram Hedden, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Frederick T. Frelinghoysen, Esq., Col. Phos. A. Stechens, Hon. William Wright, Chancellor, O. S. Halsted, Col. Isaac Baldwin, His Honor James M. Quimby, Masor; Gen., James Miller, John H. Sevens, Esq., Archer Gifford, Esq., and Elias Van Arsdale, Esq., be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to wait upon Governor Kossuth and his compatriots, present a copy of these reselutions, and in the name of the city invite him and them to visit us as soon as it may be convenient, and accept our hospitality.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceed-

and them to vasit as as soon as it may be convenient accept our hospitality.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings and resolutions had and adopted by the aforesaid meeting of the citizens of Newark. Moses R. King, Sect., Newark. (New Jersey.) December 10, 1831.

GOVERNOR HUNT AND KOSSUTE Yesterday morning a letter was received from Col. Robert H. Morris, Aid-de-camp of the Governor of the State of New-York, which informed Kossuth that the Governor, in the absence of the Legislature, had no power to invite him to the capital and the Executive mansion as the guest of the State. In inviting Kossuth to Albany, the Governor wished it to be understood, that he had only consulted the sentiments of his own mind, without reference to the constitutional function of his office, for he appreciated the eminent character and patriotic motives of the illustrious Magyar, and he hoped the manner he had adopted to manifest his sentiments would meet with his kind approval.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO KOSSUTH Yesterday morning the following note was received by Gov. Kossuth informing him of a contemplated visit by several respectable citizens of New-York —

To-morrow was appointed as the best time for the reception

Gov. Louis Kossurit—Sir: Ex-Alderman Abraham
Van Nest, many years President of one of our Banks, at
also his son, John Van Nest, Rev. Dr. Vanpelt, and his
sen in-faw, Mr. J. Vanpelt, residents of this city, request
the favor for a few moments of greeting you personally,
the illustrious Migyar—the intrepal leader of Hungarians
in the noble cause of Hungary's freedom and independence.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1851.

NEW MUSIC IN HONOR OF KOSSUTH.

The Governor was presented yesterday morning with a copy of a new piece of music, called "Kossath's Welcome Quick Step," which has just been published by Firth, Pond & Co., of Franklin-square, for the Piano-Forte. It was composed by Mr. Samuel Owen in honor of his arrival in the United States, and dedicated to him as a tribute of respect to him for his patriotism and worth as a statesman and a man. The march is set in 6 8 time, with 2 sharps, and has several very fine forte and creecendo massages in it. Kossuth has expressed his mans for the conclument to

TUNGARIAN SUPPER PARTY AT GEN. SANDFORD'S. On Wednesday evening Madame Kossuth, Mr. Pulzsky, Madame Pulzsky, Mr. Lemmi, Colonel Berzeenzey, and several members of 'Kossuth's suit, were entertained at suppper by General Sandford. Kessuth himself was too ill to accept the invitation. His great studiousness affects his health. He has not been out since he came to New-York, except for a short time on Sunday.

An invitation has been tendered to Kossuth by the citizens of Trenton, and they wish him to pay them a visit. A meeting has been held for the purpose of esenting him with an address, and a letter has been

forwarded to him, to that effect.

He is assured that an effort will be made to secure that aid, which he so carnestly asks for the bleeding cause of Hungary, and that their demonstration will not be only one of hospitality, but one of a more practical character for the cause of his fatherland.

INVITATION FROM JERSEY CITY.

An invitation has been presented to Kossuth from Jersey City, and the people will be glad to see him at his own convenience.

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION TO KOSSUTH ould be made for his reception at Baltis

Kossuth and the Italians.

The last device of the enemy-the asserthe hat Kessuth proposed, in the name of the Em-peror of Austria, in the Hungarian Diet, a large levy of troops to be employed in slaughtering the Isahana has signally falled in its malicious purpose. The Society of the Friends of Italy has been authorized coli troops to be employed in shaughtering the Italians—has signally falled in its malicious purpose. The Society of the Friends of Italy has been authorized to publish certain facts in contradiction to the charge. It appears that the Emperor of Austria, in in the month of June, 1818, required, as King of Hungary, that his Hungarian ministry should demand a levy of men, which, in fact, was not intended to exercise an immediate influence on the affairs of Italy, as those affairs must have received some solution before the levy, if granted, could even be got together. But it was supposed that if, on the one hand, Batthyany's ministry had unconstitutionally refused to make that demand, it might, constitutionally and without danger, have been disraissed; and that so Hungary, at a critical juncture (and, in fact, while the Austrian Cabinet, as the event proved, was plotting with Jellachich), would have remained without a ministry. On the other hand, if Batthyany's ministry had made the proposition, it was thought that they would have forested all popularity in Hungary. From this seemingly inextricable dilemma, which was fully understood upon both sides that ministry was extricated in the following manner by Kossuth, who, as Finance Minister, had to make the proposition. After noticing, on behalf of the Crown, that a rebellion raged in the lower parts of Hungary, and that the King of Hungary was still engaged in a foreign war in Italy, he asked for a levy of 80,000 men, and then added that, after having made this demand as Minister, as a Hungarian he recommended that the grant should be accompanied by the express stipulation that none of these men should, under any pretext, be employed beyond the Hungarian frontier till the Serbian war was over. In this manner the employment of Hungarian troops in Italy was practically stopped, but the same evening a Cabinet Council was held, and Batthyany urgued that it was impossible constitutionally not to concede the principle that the King of Hungarian troops for the defense of controversione, out it was agreed to meet the aim culty by discussing the question as a matter of principle, and annexing the further stipulation to the eventful employment of the Hungarian levies in the defense of the Austran possessions in Italy, after the suppression of the Serbian or any other rebell-ion, that these troops should only be so employed after reasonable attempts at reconciliation had been made with the King of Sardinia, and on condition that the Italian provinces should receive a separate that the Italian provinces should receive a separate administration and free constitution, in all respects similar to that enjoyed by the Hungarians. These conditions were proposed by Kossuth, and passed in the Diet on the following day. [Lond. Weekly News.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT .- A shocking and Horsible Accident -- A shocking and fatal accident occurred at North Andover a day or two since. While some men were engaged in rolling a hogshead of molasses from a wagon into the store of White & Hodges, the wagon started forward, pushing away the wheel trigs, thus letting down the skids, and causing the hogshead to roll over a young man by the name of George Kimball over a young man by the name of George Kimball et a was 22 years of age.

(Boston Journal. A Pretty Pair of Pictures.

Some days since there appeared in The New York Express, our amiable and zealous Cotton neighbor, the very sensible words for liberty which we give below. Upon reading it, we were suspicious that the law referred to was not the exclusive property of the Habaneros, and a dip into the Law Library satisfied us that our suspicions were well founded; we discovered the original in the Statutes at large of South Carolina, Vol. VII, page 477, and print it side by side with the Spanish Law (as published in The Express) so that the plagiarism may be the more manifest. We trust that neighbor Brooks will warn the world of the "startling character" of this South Carolina statute-not merely "Police regulations"-and let us know whether it ought not "to elicit the attention of the English and American Governments."

From the New York Express.

Spanish Liberty to Colored Foreigners.—
There exists an official Police regulation in force at Havana, of a most startling character to free English and Americans, which ought certainly to elicit the attention of the English and American Governments

and Americans, which ought certainly to elicit the attention of the English and American Governments. It is as follows:

FIRST PICTURE.

From The N.Y. Express "All colored persons, slave or free, that arrive from foreign countries shall be sent immediately to a depôt (prison) prepared by the Government for that purpose, where they shall remain until the moment of leaving the island or they can remain on board the selsabil arrive in any portvessel, provided the consignee will give a bond of State or foreign port, having on board any free necied until the return of the boarding officer, on the departure of the vessel."

Massachusetts Municipal Election ... December 8.

Massachusetts Municipal Election ... December 8.

Boston. - Four Whig Aldermen are chosen and there are four vacancies. The Common Coun-cil stands 33 Whigs, 9 Opposition, and 6 vacancies. The whole number of votes cast for Mayor is 9,750, John II. Wilkins, the Whig candidate, lacking about 960 votes of having a majority over all the candidates. Mr. Wilkins has a plurality of 2,301 over Thaxter, the Opposition nom-

WORCESTER-For Mayor, Peter C. Bacon (F. S. Coalitionist.) has 1,233 voice, and J. W. Lincoln (Whig.) 843; scattering, 31. Eight Free Soil Aider men. Common Couscil, 12 Free Soilers, 9 Opposition and J Whigs, (the latter from Ward 8) Other officers mostly

CHARLESTOWN.-Richard Frothingham, Jr., (Opp. Con itionist) is reclected Mayor on a "Citizens" tracket by a vote of 902 to 299 for Adams, (Wing, ) and 35 for Simon G. Shipley (F. S.) and seatterfar. Addraga, 4 Whige, 1 Opp. and 1 warancy. Common Council, 12 Whigs, 5 Opp. and 1 warancy. It was not mode a party-context and with a few exceptions the "Citizens" tacket prevailed.

LOWELL.—For Mayor Dr. Elisha Huntary, 1856.

ington (Whig) had 2.021. J. W. Graves (Coalition) 1.836, scattering 16. Right Whig Aldermen chosen, 19 Whig Councilmen, 4 Condition, 11 vacarcy. ROXBURY.—The contest was purely local, ROXBURY.—The contest was purely local, samuel Walker (Whig.) reelected Mayor by a vote of 662 to 42 scattering. Five Aldermen are chosen opposed to Annexation to Boston: 15 Common Councilmen are also elected, a School Committee of 13, with 5 Overseers of the Poor, and 5 Assistant Assessors, whose politics are not stated.

Newburkyport.—Caleb Cushing (Opp.) was reelected Mayor by 888 votes to 36 for all others. Six Aldermen, 24 Common Councilmen, 12 School Committeemen, and 6 Overseers of the Poor chosen. No contest on political grounds.

CAPT. WATERMAN OF 'THE CHALLENGE. Mr. Henry M. Farmer of Providence, R. I., writes as a letter certifying that Capt. Waterman "is as good a sailors' man as ever walked a ship's deck, and that, with a good crew, he would be as kind to them as a father," &c. &c. All this may be so ; but the perusal of nearly all that has been published, pro and con, on this subject, has left en our mind the impression that Capt. W. is one of those command-We do not believe there would have been any mu-tiny on board the Challenge, or any pretense for sus-pecting one, if such a man as Capt. Jo. Comstock had commanded her.

Further from Mexico.

Our file of papers from the City of Mexico reach to the 18th ult.

M. Ramon Gamboa had submitted to the Senate a
draft of a bill to empower the Executive to open negations with the British Government for opening the
listhmus of Tehuantepec. The bases of the arrengement are to be, that Great Britain shall construct a Canal, within a given period, shall erecstruct a Canal, within a given period, shall erect such fortifications as Mexico may designate, and shall assist Mexico in case of an invasion of the 1sth-

ituated thereon.

Mexico will bind herself to keep a garrison of two hundred men on the Isthmus, to aid travelers, gar-risen forts, &c. and will make over to Great Britain all the tolls and other advantages to be derived from

mue, or of any attack made on her right to the lands

A most daring robers, on the night of the 6th inst. A party of robbers broke into a house, tied up the family, remained in the house all night, and rode off in the coach next morning, taking with them

The foreign merchants at Vera Cruz have protested against being compelled to pay any higher rates of duty on imported goods than those established by the schedule of Avalos at Matamoros.

An electic telegraph has actually been established in Mexico. It extends from the capital to Nopalucan, a distance of forty leagues. It works admirably according to the awayaners.

About eighty dis-

can, a distance of forty leagues. It works admirably, according to the newspapers. About eighty dispatches were sent over it the first day.

Jose Joaquim Costillo has been appointed Mexican Consul at Brownsville.

The Government has proposed a law establishing a corps de reserve to be attached to the army, and to consist of seventy eight companies of Infantry, twenty of Cavairy, and nine of Artillery. (N. O. Pic. 3d.

Superior Court—Before Judge Oakley.

—David and Henry B. Mehaille agt. Thomas Caraley,
Skeriff.—To recover value of watches, jewelry,
money, &c., said to have been stolen from James H.
Demarest, at Chagres, found by Officer A. M. C.
Smith on the person of Hiram McGary, here, who
was sent to the State prison, and the property deposited by Mr. S. in the Breadway Bank. The plaintifis claimed to own it by assignment from Demarest,
but it was levied upon by the Sheriff Officer A. M.
C. Stanley, who got judgment and execution on an
alleged reward of \$1,000 offered for the appreliension
of McG., but denied, already referred to. The testimeny of Mr. Cook. 18, the Superior Court-Before Judge Oakley of McG, but denied, already referred to. The tes-timenty of Mr. Cook in the employ of plaintiffs, and Officer A. M. C. Smith, as to the amount of reward, directly condicted, and Officer Bowyer was called to peach the general character, for of Officer Smith, and counter t ty, of Officer Smith, and counter testimony offered The Jury considered plaintiffs entitled to the proper ty, (there is said to be other property.) and gave ven-dict for plaintiffs, \$3,000, to be adjusted. Samuel Beman and wife agt George T. Green and George J. Radford.—To recover damages for alleged illegal dispossession of plaintiffs from store No. 1 Astor House, assault by Officer R., but denied, &c.—already referred to. Verdict for defendants.

A Family Poisoned!—Three of the Victims Dead!—One of the most shocking crimes ever committed in this community was brought to light yesterday. Mr. E. Forest, a resident of Highst, between Collard and Little, made affidavit before the Mayor, against Nancy Farrel, a servant in his family, charging her with having caused the death of his wife and two children by means of poison! He states that about six weeks since his wife was suddenly taken sick, and died within a few hours. It was supposed that the disease was the cholera morbus. About two weeks since, the balance of the family were similarly affected, and one of the children, a boy about eight years of age, died within a few hours. Last Wednesday the family were again seized with vomiting just after partaking of a meal, and James, the youngest child, two years old, soon expired, in great agony. Physicians were called in, who confirmed the opinion of those present, that the family had been poisoned. A post mortem examination was made upon the body of the deceased child, and a quantity of arsente was found in the contents of the stomach. This left no doubt that Mrs. Forest and the other child had died from the effects of poison administered in their food. From the fact that the servant girl had escaped sickness each time, and from other circumstances, she was instantly suspected of the deed, arrested and lodged in the watch-house. The remaining members of the family have recovered. The girl upon whom this horrid crime is charged, is about eighteen years of age, and has we understand, heretofore borne a good character. She denies all knowledge of the poisoning. Her examination will take place before the Mayor on Monday next. [Cincinnati Nonparei] A FAMILY POISONED !- THREE OF THE

Betsey Fowler, an old maid fortune teller, hung herself near Pohick church, in Alexandria, Va.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Virginia Election. Nonrolk, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851. Returns from 34 Counties, that gave Gen. Tayfor 1,135 majority, now give Johnson, Opp., 2,868

maj., being an Opp. gain of 4,003. Less of the British Brig Mediterranean The schr. Leage, 57 days from Malaga, arrived at this port, reports, on the 2d inst., lat. 36, lon. 37, she fell in with the British brig Mediterranean, from the coast of Africa for Liverpool, in a sinking condition. She took off the Captain and crew, 13 in number, and brought them to this port.

Chagres Steamers at New-Orleans-Consul Sharkey.

New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.
The steamships Philadelphia and Georgia leave this port for Chagres to-morrow.
Judge Sharkey has arrived here, en route for Havana, to assume the Consulship at that place.

Navigation of the Hudson

Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851.

The steamers Oregon and Indiana arrived at noon, having had to force their way through the ice from Hudson to within a few miles of Albany. The Isaac Newton, which, on account of the repairs required to her wheels, did not get away from here until this morning, was met by the Oregon a mile below Castleton, moving slowly, having again carried away the greater portion of her wheels.

The Cayuga, which left here with a tow yesterday afternoon, had to abandon it, and was met by the Oregon in company with the Newton. The Indiana left her tow at Athens, and when she met the Newton, she was lying at Baltimore with the Cayuga. The weather was very cold last night, and continues so to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 9.
COTTON has been less active to-day. 5,000 bales sold at unchanged prices. The sales of the last three days reach 19,000 bales. The receipts thus far are 120,000 bales ahead of the same time last year. The stock on hand to-night is 126,000 bales. Mess Pork is dull at \$13.

Hovre Market ... PER THE NIAGARA

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 11-9 A.M.
The following is the market report from Havre, dated Nov. 26, received per the Niagara dated Nov. 26, received per the Niagara.
In anticipation of large imports, the prices of Corron have receded. The sales of the week reached 4.715 bales. The quotations are, Fair New-Orleans 72/286f. Mobile 72/286f. Uplands 85f. In Ashus there has been no alteration. Sales of Pots at 41.50 there has been no alteration. Sales of Pots at @42f. 50, and Pearls 49f. 50 \$\text{ for his paid}

Now-York Election.

The following are the official returns of the State for Supreme Court Judges :

I.	King.	17,971	Roseveit	29,352	2,381
II.	Lockwood	23,572	Strong	25,276	1,704
III.	Harris	27,791	Davis	26,494	1,297
IV.	James	24,333	Allen	24,423	90
V.	Gott	26,185	Pratt	27,692	1,507
VI.	Parker	22,837	Gray	27,255	4,418
Rexford	22,837	Gray	27,255	4,418	
VII.	Blatchford	27,563	Strong	28,560	997
VIII.	Mullett	27,426	Davis	12,903	14,523
VIII.	Taggart	27,030	Clinton	18,830	8,197
In Orleans County 20,000	10,000	10,000			
In Orleans County 20,000	10,000	10,000			
In Orleans County 20,000					
In Orleans Cou In Orleans County no votes are returned for the Opposition candidates. In Cattaraugus, the votes are returned for Noah P. Davis, and in Alleghany for Neah Davis. The name of the Opposition candidate is Noah Davis, Jr.					

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS IN NEW-JERSRY.—The Chancery of the O. U. A. of the State of New-Jersey held their quarterly meeting on Wednesday last, in the City of Newark. A full attendance of the Delegates from the several Chapters were present. There are now 13 Chapters, numbering about 1,000 members, located in the Eastern section of the State and when the principles are made known in the Western section, the Order will increase very rapidly throughout the whole State. With a view to that object, the next meeting of Chancery will be held in the City of Trenton, or Wednesday, the 10th of March next. A public demonstration will be given on the Tuesday evening previous, when an address will be delivered to the American citizens of that place. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

CITY ITEMS.

We understand that the splendid house of Charles M. Parker, on the corner of Fifthav. and Fifteenth-st. has been sold, with the furniture, to Mr. George Law for \$65,000.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- The following sales were made on Wednesday by Adrien H. Mul-Fourteen houses and lots situated on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth-st., commencing 100 feet west of Ninth-av. This property is known as Hudson-place and was sold at the following prices

No. 3 Hudson-place, 20x100 \$3,325 No. 5 20x100 3,226 No. 7 20x100 3,226 No. 9 3,225 20x100 20x100 20x100 20x100 30x100 20x100

The late J. P. Dieterich served a three months' tour for the defense of Norfolk, Vicginia, and then received a commission under the ieneral Government and served under Gen. Pike was with him at the battle of Little York; was at the battle of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and also at the sortie of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and also at the sortie of Fort Eric, under Gen. Brown. He was retained under the peace establishment and engaged in the Seminole War under Gen. Jackson, and subsequently resigned and retired to private life in this City, where he has remained ever since. Papers that have noticed the death of Capt. Diet-erich will please copy.

"THE NEW-YORK LADIES' HOME MIS-TONARY SOCIETY."-I send you for publication the following receipts in behalf of the N. Y. L. H. M. S. at the Five Points, for the week ending December

6th, 1851. J. LUCKEY, Miss'y.
Received in cash from Robert Jeffrey, of New-Received in cash from Robert Jeffrey, of New-Rochelle, by Mr. Sturges, \$3 from "a friend" for the Sabath school, \$2 50 from Mr. Alexander, 551 Broome-st., for the poor, \$1 received in cloth and clothing, from Mrs. Remson, 47 Fifth-avenue one piece of woolen and one of Canton flannel, also two pieces of muslin de lane and one piece of unbleached muslim from Miss Mercein a bundle of second-hand clothing, from Mrs. James Armstrong, 268 Third-avenue, 404 yards plaid cassimere from two "friends of Missions" each a bundle of second-hand clothing.

SHIPPING AT GREEN POINT .- Eckford Webb, at Green Point, has in frame a steamboat 110 feet long, 19 beam, and 6 feet hold, for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Her engine is building at the Allaire Works. Lupton & McDiarmid, at the same place, are building a steamboat for a company in Calais, Me., to run between Calais and Boston. She is 220 feet long, 30 beam, and 10 hold; and her engine, building at the Allaire Works, is 44 Inches linder, and II feet stroke of piston.

Jabez Williams, of Green Point, has nothing new n the stocks. The Tornado, building for Captain Mumford, is well advanced, and will be finished in

bout two months. Samuel Speeden, at the same place, will shortly aunch the steamer building on Cuban account.

Prof. Vanderweyde gives a grand ocal and instrumental Concert at the Tabernacle this evening, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the Hungarian fund. The Professor offers a good pro gramme, and is to be aided by eminent artists, in suding several of the Hungarian exiles, who are, with their great Chief, expected to be in attendance Prof. V. will be aided by several choirs of Churches and Musical Societies.

EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD .- The Company have commenced operations in West Broadway, preparatory to laying down the rails, and will push forward the work with all possible dispatch. It is expected that the cars will run to Fifty-first-st. by July or August next.

he had almost recovered his strength last night.

Anniversary-The Sixth Anniversary of the Christian Mutual Benefit Society, No. 3, was celebrated on Wedne sday evening at Hope Chapel, Broatway, with the usual religious ceremonies. The chair was taken by Russel W Robinson, Esq., and beside was taken by Russel W. Robinson, Esq., and beside him sat Rev. Mr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Stone, Pastor of Berean Church, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. Voy, Socretary, &c. The music was under the direction of Mr. Terry and a select choir. Rev. Mr. Armitage opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the annual report was read by the Secretary. The Institution is strictly a Mutual Benefit Society, plain and simple, and composed of members of the Evangelical churches, and has for its objects the assistance of the members when, in the providence of God, they may be sick or suffering; watching by the bedside of the sick and dving, helping and comferting the widow in her distress; caring for the orphan and burying the dead. Their receipts from their organization to the present time is. \$2,800.79 Disbursements paid brethren sick, &c., during that time. 126.00

Disbursements paid brethren sick, dec., during that time.

fureral benefits to five deceased brothers.

150 00

Do. to two brothers' wives.

30 00

Contingent expenses.

421 45

Rev. Mr. Stone then addressed the congregation from the text

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charry, I become as a tinking clubal and as sounding brass."

He said that society in a state like ours, makes an institution like this absolutely necessary.

Men ind-

and have not charity, I become as a tinking cimbal and as sounding brass."

He said that society in a state like ours, makes an institution like this absolutely necessary. Men anding themselves in a city like New-York, sick and unable to work, their salaries, either small or large, rapidly wasting away in the necessary expenses to alleviate their illness, soon become melancholy and fretful, when thinking of the frightful prospect before their families. At such a period as this, how beneficial are the alleviations of a Society like the present. The Rev. speaker pictured in very feeling terms the condition of a family in distress, and alluded to the command "Be not anxious, and take no thought of morrow," which he considered not applicable in its literal sense to the present stage of existence and illustrated it by an anecdet of two men who had lost their property by fire. On meeting each other some time after, one was in good circumstance while the other was still poor. The latter asked his friend how he was able to rise up so rapidly, while he was still groaming after his loss.—To which the wealthy gentleman replied, "while you were going about fretting and telling your friends all your serrows I was working." There are certain laws in society, he continued, which, like the laws which regulate the natural world, cannot be swerved from, without injury accruing therefrom. There is the law of Labor, for "the man that will not work shall not eat." A man, if he has ability, can earn his living throughout any part of the country. There is work enough in these broad acres for millions yet to come. Another law is that of prudence or economy—the prudent man seeth the evil and provideth himself therefor. Wesley, he believed, said, "Get all you can, give all you can, and keep all you can, and removed from parsimony, meanness or avarice. The next law is that of Association, or cooperating for each other's nutual benefit. No man can live on the earth in a separate or isolated condution, unless he be like Robinson Crusoe, ca The next law is that of Association, or cooperating for each other's mutual beneft. No man can live on the earth in a separate or isolated condition, unless he be like Robinson Crusoe, cast away on a desert island. God has made us dependent on each other, as the links of one great chain. He has made them in one brotherhood and one flesh, and the time is coming when every man shall meet his brother and his friend, no matter in what part of the earth he may be, or under what clime he may be born. It is necessary for all to provide against those necessities which stare him in the face, and at the same time to have as little care as possible about the things of the morrow. But when the reservoir is exhausted, and a man finds himself thrown on the charity of the world, or of his Church—what is he todo! It is to meet such a state of things that the Christian Mutual Benevolent Society has been organized, and it is to compass those ends and to make man little anxious about the future and to feel that he is doing his part, and they are doing their parts, and yet cause him still to feel that he is not a beggar or a pensioner. This Mutual Benefit Society is a kind of Insurance Company. Now, how does a man of the world look on those companies! Suppose a person engaged in business, with more or less of credit, anothis operations extending widely, sometimes his assets will be able to meet his liabilities, but still he may not be able to command his money at all times, he is in debt, and this property sometimes his assets will be able to meet his hashites, but still he may not be able to command his money at all times, he is in debt, and this property which would be a part of his assets is in a store, or on the ocean. He must now wind up his assets liss assignees discover that his property has been burned or lost at sea, and the question then arises, "is he insured!" If he is not, the man of the world have the translation of the world have the translation of the story of the history of the story of the st

burned or lost at sea, and the question then arises, is he insured!? If he is not, the man of the world will say "that no one has a right to go into busi-ness, and allow his property to remain uninsured. The Rev. gentleman, after refuting the different objections that are made to an institution constituted as this is, concluded by showing how society is con-stantly changing, like in the variations of human life from boyhood to manhood, and how in the latter periods more wants are required than at a former one.

one.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Rev. Dr. Dowling, a collection was taken up, the doxology was sung, benediction was given, and the celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Society ter-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLISH-ING ESTABLISHMENT.—The American Tract Society has been much visited and greatly admired for the perfection of its arrangement and management. Its capacity has been considerably increased by recent additions It is eighty feet by ninety-four, and first floor is occupied by the Society's salesroom and other stores; the second furnishes offices for several benevolent societies; the third contains the general depository and executive offices ; the fourth

is the bindery, and the fifth the printing office. 

forwarders, 3 stampers in gold work on covers; 2 gilders; 7 pasters, 9 case makers, 2 pressers and sewers . 2 cutters . 2 laborers and 2 foremen. Of the girls, 34 are sewers . 95 folders, pasters, &c., and 11 workers in gold leaf. The girls receive from \$150 to \$9 per week, and the men from \$10 to \$18. The amount of wages paid the former, weekly, is about turns out 4,000 bound, and 2,000 paper covered volumes per day. The Society's publications now number twenty-five hundred, including more than two hundred books, in one hundred and eleven han guages and dialects. As serving to give an idea of the quantity of raw material consumed in their production, it may be mentioned that \$900 worth of muslin, comprising 150 pieces of 40 yards each, are consumed monthly, also 40 tuns of binder's pasteoards, and about 160 barrels of glue, per annum-Gold leaf to the value of \$800 is consumed each month in gilding edges and covers. The sweepings of the foor of the room in which the gilding is performed, are carefully preserved, and when burnt, yield a collar's worth of gold to the pound. The sales of paper scraps or cuttings from the edges of volumes, yield about \$6,000 per annum. In the printing and press rooms, under Mr. J. W. Brown, 45 persons are variously employed in preparing woodvolumes per day. The Society's publications now printing and press rooms, under Mr. J. W. Brown, apersons are variously employed in preparing woodcuts, running presses, &c. They receive about \$300 per week. 19 presses are kept running nearly or quite ail the time, viz. 13 power presses, 2 hand, and 4 hydraulic, and there are consumed per day from 50 to 37 reams of paper. From 2,000 to 2,500 reams are kept constantly on hand. Three power presses are soon to be added. Of The American Messenger, which of monthly consuming 205 soon to be added. Of The American Messenger, 196,600 copies are struck off, monthly, consuming 205 reams of paper. The "Child's Paper," got up in a superior style, with numerous cuts and adapted to Sunday Schools, has just been started. The work of engraving the numerous cuts required for books and papers, is performed by Mr. B. F. Childs, and forms a distinct department. The machinery is propelled by a fifteen sorse power engine of Hoes manufacture—the motive power being furnished by a Cornish boiler of 25-horse power. Another boiler of the same dimensions has been put in during the past summer, to create steam for heating the building. Both boilers are placed in vaults without the building to avoid langer from explosion.

ESCAPE OF MADAME KOSSUTH .- An incorrect account having appeared in one of the German papers concerning the flight of Madame Kosnder the protection of the noble-hearted Hungarian John Maythofer, we are desired simply to say, that an accurate narrative will shortly appear.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- Wednesday .-BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Weanesday.

The President, E. C. Benedict, Esq., in the Chair.
On application of the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, the sum of \$975 was appropriated to
repair, immediately, school house No. 13, in Fortieth,
st. recently injured by fire.

The School Officers of the Ninth Ward asked for
an appropriation of \$5,725 to erect a permanent tower
with a view to separate entrances to the schoolhouse in Greenwich av., the scene of the late calamity, and stating that stairs have already been sub-

house in Greenwich av., the scene of the late calamity, and stating that stairs have already been substituted for the well hole, &c. Referred.

Some other business, of less moment, was transacted.

Miss Peabody, of Boston, was present, with a view to explanation of her mode of teaching history by the use of mans.

the use of maps.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mrs. Dobbs, residing in Thirtieth st., near Eighth-av., yesterday morning, while engaged in her domestic matters, suddenly feil to the floor and instantly expired. It is said that she had previously enjoyed excellent health. A Coroner's inquest will be held on the body this morning. We learn that Justice Bleakley was seized with a fit yesterday, while talking at the use of a friend. It was momentary, however, and